

Industrial Worker

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

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CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE, 1967 360

10¢

Left Side

In 1879 economist Jevons put the blame for hard times on sun spots. Now we can look optimistically to higher mini-skirts. Harris Upham & Company "has documented the theory that the ups and downs of fashion have a striking parallel with stock prices," and the Chicago Daily News of May 13 ran a chart to confirm it.

There were skirts that swept the sidewalk for those who could afford them in the panic of 1893; but was it the Klondike, or the War with Spain, or the bold exposure of female feet almost to the ankle that brought relief in 1898?

In 1907 the elusive job and ladies' feet were once more well hidden, to peek out again with suffrage daring from 1909 to 1912.

Then came long dresses and long faces in 1913, followed by a shift to military styling and a wartime labor market, and in 1920 a return to Theda Bara femininity while veterans sold apples on street corners. The Flapper of the Roaring Twenties showed her knees and sent the stock market soaring until dresses grew longer and we had the Great Depression.

So hurrah for the mini-skirt and for modern economics which is no dismal science.

★ ★ ★

There is some dismal economizing. St. Joseph is a fine new 18-story hospital on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive, with a highly flammable General Electric plastic product used in place of plaster on the walls of all 18 floors. It will be replaced.

Ralph Nader, who worried the auto tycoons and exposed the unsafe gas mains, now advises that Greyhound "takes a worn tire that has no tread and cuts grooves in it." Of school buses where children face iron bars on which to crack their heads or their teeth in a sudden stop he says, "We never package pottery the way we package kids." Does the profit motive assure the wisest use of our resources? Manufacturers are still fighting the bill to restrict sale of highly flammable clothing.

★ ★ ★

Chicago columnist Royko prices the same basket of groceries in a supermarket near where the poor folks live at \$11.63 and in a good residential district at \$9.92, with the meat no doubt much better quality in the latter.

A one-year subscription to the Industrial Worker is \$2.00.

END RIGHT TO STRIKE IS RAIL BOSSES' AIM

State as Intervenor on Employers' Side

In a clearly worded but rather mild statement submitted by the Canadian Labour Congress to Justice Ivan Rand, government agencies are admonished to spend less time looking for ways to prohibit strikes and more time to finding means to make them unnecessary.

Justice Rand is investigating recent labor-management disputes in the Province of Ontario.

The CLC brief charged that "the state, far from being an umpire, has become increasingly an intervenor on the side of the employer, making the role of the union increasingly difficult.

"It is well worth bearing in mind," the CLC declared, "that it is in those societies where workers are free to strike that freedom is generally strong. In many respects, the right to strike is an index of the strength of the democratic process as a whole. Industrial peace at all cost is not a desirable goal. . . Strikes and lock-outs should not be considered social catastrophes but rather as

part and parcel of the industrial scene."

Concerning strikes that are said to be contrary to the public welfare, the statement said:

"A distinction must be made between hardship and inconvenience. . . We would be prepared to argue that the inconvenience from some recent strikes is no greater, in fact, considerably less, than the loss which the public consistently suffers from built-in obsolescence, and other means used by corporations to reduce quality and reap greater profits."

The statement cited the use being made of injunctions as an example of unequal treatment meted out to unions and employers.

"Picket lines tell the public not only that a strike is in progress but also are a demonstration by the strikers of their determination and an indication of their solidarity. To deny them that right is to interfere with their basic rights while doing nothing to stop the employer from bringing in strike breakers."

Stampede for Farm Jobs Is On!

YAKIMA LETTER

This is something you ought to see!

California was hurt badly this year by freezes and rains, so the fruit tramps and other seasonal crop workers have been flocking into the Yakima country by the thousands. There are hundreds of men living in the jungles here, wherever there is wood and water available for cooking-up and a minimum of shelter or privacy.

If the present rate of influx continues, there will be enough help to put a worker on each tree in all the John Farmers' orchards when picking time comes around.

A lot of these workers are in family groups which include children. Some of this early overcrowding of the labor market

here is due to lay-offs in other industries, which in a few Pacific Coast sections are reported to be quite severe. Displaced workers, of course, tend to gravitate downward to less desirable jobs. When they get to where they have to look for farm jobs, they have hit bottom. This type of work is the lowest rung on the ladder, so it's the poorest of the poor that flock in here looking for opportunity to earn a living.

The ranchers who will be hiring their crews from among these workers this year know all about their need and they will try to take advantage of it. This is one of the things we will be up against. A man who has kids to feed will find it hard to hold out for better

(Continued on page 2)

Government Hears Labor's Pleas but Rejects Its Plan

After a year of attempts to bargain with their employers, 150,000 railroad shopmen organized in six separate craft unions are all set to pull a strike June 19. Such a strike would, of course, tie up all the major railroads of the country. The chances are that it will not come off.

The same combination of government and employer power that forced the unions to cancel their earlier strike date. April 13, is hard at work framing up a plan that will prevent strike action until 1969. Actually, railroad management's goal seems to be compulsory arbitration as regular procedure for the settlement of all disputes with labor, beginning with the present one. In agreement are high-ranking Administration officials who are using management language in expressing their opposition to the scheduled strike.

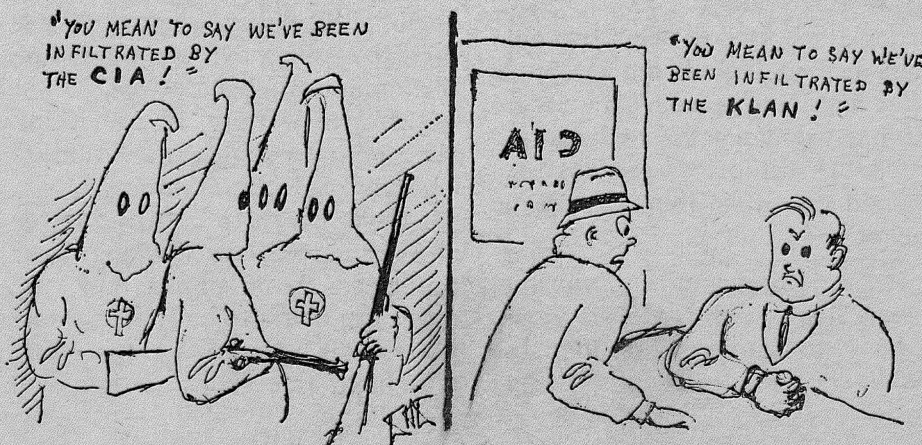
President Johnson has asked Congress for a special law banning any strike by the shop crafts until January 1969. Administration officials speak of the President's plan as "extended collective bargaining and mediation to finality." To the unions involved it can mean nothing less than compulsory arbitration.

Last fall, about 20 railroad craft unions representing 700,000 workers presented demands for new agreements. All asked substantial wage increases and nearly all of them settled, practically on the employers' terms.

The shopmen, unwilling to settle for peanuts, elected to continue bargaining. In this they met nothing but frustration. Management wouldn't budge. When under pressure from government the unions dropped their demand for a 20 per cent increase and submitted lower figures, management suggested that some shop craft wages should be reduced rather than raised.

Naturally the arguments of the President and other Administration officials against allowing the dispute to be settled by means of a strike are based almost wholly on the effect such a strike would have on the transportation of supplies for the Vietnam war.

Foreseeing the objection on this score and countering it, the unions proposed to management that it



"An Injury to One Is an Injury to All" • One Union One Label One Enemy

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'End Right to Strike,' Employers' Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

cooperate with the unions throughout the duration of the strike to keep munition trains running.

G. E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executive Committee, testified before a Congressional Committee that both U.S. Transportation Secretary Alan Boyd and Deputy Secretary of Defense Cyrus Vance rejected the union proposal to keep war supplies moving even though a strike were in progress.

Showing further how Administration politicians were playing into the hands of the rail bosses, Leighty quoted Sen. Wayne Morse's statement in opposition to the unions' plan: "... your government rejects this proposal as an administrative impossibility, and your government will continue to reject it."

Leighty continued:

"I do not believe that any unions anywhere have ever made a more generous offer than ours to prevent a strike from hurting our fighting men in Vietnam and the nation. We made this offer because we don't want a railroad strike to harm the nation's vital interests in time of war.

"We did not make this essential-shipments offer in order to guarantee a profitable operation to the railroad corporations during a strike. Nor, frankly, did we expect the spokesmen for America's railroad corporations, who are patriotic men I am sure, to use the kind of moral blackmail they seem to be using against our essential-shipments proposal.

"What they're doing is telling the government they will create 'chaos' by refusing to schedule the trains we have offered to haul, unless the government orders them to schedule such trains — and if the government issues such orders, they will then sue the government for damages."

Leighty warned Congress that

it is playing the railroads' game if it passes a compulsory arbitration law to end the dispute. The railroads will keep turning to Congress for help in all disputes with employees, he said, until "you throw up your hands in despair and enact the law they really want—a law depriving their employees forever of any right to strike over any dispute whatever."

The Industrial Worker would not choose Brother G. E. Leighty as a spokesman for labor on any broad matter of principle and tactics, and we certainly do not concede that the uninterrupted movement of war supplies is to be accepted off-hand as being "in the national interest," but he's got the rail bosses and their intentions toward labor sized up right.

As for Sen. Morse's vehement rejection of the unions' offer to run certain trains, it is almost a classic position. Capitalist politicians, including the liberals, know whose interest they must serve to hold their jobs.

War Zone Risk 'Bottled in Bond'

A Far East representative of the Seamen's International Union warns sailors to exercise extreme caution in the purchase of "bottle goods" in Saigon and other South Vietnam ports.

Even whisky bottles bearing labels of well-known U.S. distillers may contain killing quantities of poison, according to Peter Drewes, the SIU official, reporting in the Seafarer's Log. Drewes issued the warning after two seamen died in U.S. Army Hospitals after imbibing a concoction containing wood alcohol and cherrywood. "Unauthorized persons" are blamed for this minor wartime racket.

Pacific Coast migrant workers have a life expectancy of 55 years. A way to longer life: Join the IWW.

A Rift in 'Friendly Relations'?



Business Unions: Sure, we can see eye-to-eye on most everything, but how about this compulsory arbitration deal on the railroads?

Sttampede for Farm Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

pay. Even single workers, worried over the wrinkles in their bellies, are in a poor bargaining position in a flooded labor market.

But let's not jump to the wrong conclusions. There will be terrific opportunities for educational work and for organization here this summer and fall. It's where the rough edges of the class struggle are most clearly exposed that the philosophy of IWW unionism is easiest understood and the most readily accepted. Wobblies who come here to work in the orchards or fields, and to agitate for a better world while they work, are sure to have many memorable experiences.

Employers may think they are going to have it all their own way. They could be mistaken. Masses of mistreated workers do not always react in the same way to pressure from bosses and circumstances. This looks like it might be a different kind of year in this Northwest apple empire. As it is shaping up now, I haven't seen the likes of it since the Depression.

Certainly, we need Wobbly help from the outside — folksinging, soapboxing and just plain card-packing Wobblies — to help establish strong, democratic industrial unionism here.

Meanwhile, here is something about the present work situation and the outlook for later.

I have driven to both the lower and upper valleys looking over the trees. As it stands now, the crops are going to be spotty. Some places will have good crops, some will have fair crops; a few will

have no crops at all. Hops, beets and asparagus were all frozen back, but they will come out again without damage.

I have finished my pruning job and have been training hops. We are getting \$1.40 an hour. (Two years ago, they paid \$1.10.) My wife has been working in the hops too. Between us, we barely make ends meet. (Man, how we need a union!) Thinning will start around the middle of June and then we will be able to do a little better.

The members we lined up last year are scattered from hell to breakfast, but some of them will be coming back, probably broke and maybe hungry.

And this is a reminder that it is not a game we are playing here for our own amusement, or a play staged to get sympathy from concerned people with money or influence. To us who live and work just like the migrants who gather here annually, hunger and other kinds of deprivation are among the ordinary facts of life easily visible to all, though not necessarily experienced by all of us.

We know there are other things that need doing to make this a genuinely civilized world and we enjoy talking about these things but right here and now we need labor solidarity in agriculture. We need an agricultural workers' union. And the union we need and want is the IWW.

So, fellow workers, come on over and give us a hand if you can, even if it is only to drive about the countryside with Wobbly banners on your old jalopy.

—George C. Underwood

OFFICIAL NOTICES

BRANCH MEETINGS

HOUSTON, Texas. — Robert (Blackie) Vaughan is the acting Secretary of the Houston I.U. 510 branch. All communications intended for the branch should be addressed to him at 7505 Navigation Blvd., Houston, Tex. 77011.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO. — Michael Brown, 26 Prospect Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. 94110, is acting secretary for the branch pending decision on the opening of a new branch office.

* * *

BERKELEY, Calif. — For information about meetings, socials, and other activities contact Robert Rush, Secretary, 1723 10th St., Telephone: 524-1989.

* * *

DULUTH, Minn. — Write to Pat McMillan, Stationary Delegate, P.O. Box 559 for information and contacts.

* * *

CHICAGO branch general membership meetings are now being held on the first Friday of the month at 2422 N. Halsted Street. W. H. Westman, Secretary.

* * *

NEW YORK CITY — Branch Secretary is Douglas Roycroft. Mailing address and business office: 71 East 3rd St. No., 14, New York, N.Y. 10003. Tel. 477-2758.

* * *

YAKIMA, Wash. — For information about work and organization opportunities in the fruit and farm areas of Eastern Washington, get in touch with George C. Underwood, 102 South 3rd Ave., telephone GLencourt 3-2046.

* * *

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — IWW Stationary Delegate, P.O. Box 46583, Los Angeles

* * *

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Stationary Delegates J. B. McAndrew, 1896 1 Ave., basement apartment; phone 738-7864.

McAndrew Convalescing

Fellow Worker J. B. McAndrew is recovering rapidly after an operation performed May 10th in Vancouver General Hospital.

The beginning of June should see John back on his feet busily promoting the I.W.W. in British Columbia.

Shortly before going into the Hospital he was contemplating a motorcycle tour possibly extending as far as Port Arthur, his main object being to spread the news about the I.W.W. here and there and to try and inspire new life in dormant Wobblies.

Probably the operation will curtail his plans for this summer, but certainly the spirit of J. B. McAndrew sets an example, for

That Word "Scab"

American usage of the word "scab" to mean someone who won't go along with the union has been traced by Archie Green as far back as 1794. In Commonwealth of Pennsylvania versus Pullis (1806) a trial in which shoemakers or cordwainers were accused of conspiring to raise their wages, Job Harrison, a witness against the unionists explained how he learned the meaning of the word back in 1794.

He had come from England where he had not heard the word used this way to Germantown in that year and when his fellow shoemakers asked him to join the union and he didn't want to, they explained that he was "liable to be scabbed."

Since he didn't know the word he asked what it meant: "No man would set upon the seat where I worked; that they would neither board nor work where I was unless I joined." So he joined the Society of Cordwainers, but during the 1799 strike he left or as he told the court, "I concluded that I would turn a scab unknown to them" but a tramping committee discovered him and he was fined, and had much trouble with them thereafter as, in his own phrase, "a notorious scab".

Even when they reinstated him, he said: "I felt myself after all but a scabbed sheep and visited the body as seldom as possible."

UNEMPLOYED PAY WHILE STRIKING

International Telephone & Telegraph, a two billion dollar corporation, failed recently in its attempt to get an injunction stopping unemployment compensation payments to 185 of its employees who have been on strike since Feb. 10 at Warwick, Rhode Island.

Under Rhode Island law, strikers are entitled to unemployment compensation for 26 weeks, beginning with the eighth week of the strike.

ITT bought up the Hammel-Dahl hydraulic valve plant four years ago and this year, under new management, initiated a program of union harrassment. "The worst case of union busting in Rhode Island in 20 years," a spokesman for the striking union (IAM) calls it.

With a \$25 weekly strike benefit from the union plus \$45 weekly unemployed pay, the strikers expect to hold out against the monster corporation.

old and young alike.

Undoubtedly Fellow Worker McAndrew's "missionary" zeal, if duplicated by enough others and set in the right direction, would lead straight to the Revolution. Probably there is no other way.

Vanishing Merchant Marine

Big investors are patriotic only when patriotism pays big dividends. Take marine transport, for instance:

In 1953 U.S. flag ships carried 29.15 per cent of all U.S. waterborne commerce. Since then, there has been a steady drop down to the present 8 per cent.

Ships under Liberia, Greek and Panama registry are known as runaway flag ships. They register in countries they never even visit to find havens against taxes and where they can pay their crews less and provide them with poorer working conditions than in the U.S.

The United States ranks tenth in the gross tons of shipping under construction.

BIG OPPORTUNITY? It depends on how you see it. A clip-out printed in a last week's labor paper (The Machinist) shows a sad-faced U.S. boy soldier struggling through Viet jungle terrain, and a line-up of prosperous worker-citizens on the home front. In between the pictures are the words: "While He Fights, We Can Buy U.S. Savings Bonds."

Above the whole works is a photo of Fowler, the U.S. Treasury Secretary, who in a perfect father-image pose is telling us that there is a war "in defense of freedom" going on which we can support. And he adds:

"There is no better way to save regularly, safely and painlessly and enjoy tax advantages at the same time."

Doesn't this bit of advertising art suggest that in it is indeed a "nice little war" which deserves all our support? But But what's it doing in the labor press?—Mike

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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COMPANY TOWN

You live in the company houses
You go to company schools,
You work for the company
According to company rules.

We all drink company water,
We all use company light,
Company preachers teach us
What the company thinks is right.

—A song sung by
Carl Sandburg

The Simple Truth

"There is no real wealth but the labor of man. Were the mountains of gold and the valleys of silver, the world would not be one grain of corn the richer; no one comfort would be added to the human race."
—Shelley

Preamble

• **THE WORKING CLASS** and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of management of the industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

• **IT IS THE HISTORIC MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS** to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Class War in Texas State Corral

On Feb. 24, Hubert Humphrey was due to speak before the Texas Legislature at Austin, Texas, the seat of the state's University. The college's SDS chapter had arranged a meeting for Sunday, the 23rd, at which a demonstration against the war would be planned for Hubert's appearance. But on the 22nd, the University's Chancellor, issued an edict banning the meeting because it had not been cleared through the office of the Co-ordinator of Student Activities.

The edict also promised disciplinary action against all of those who attended.

The meeting was held anyway, with about 300 people in attendance. Several people spoke before the group, but six of those who chose free speech as their topic were summoned before a committee, and later placed on disciplinary probation. Among the six were IWW's, Gary Thiher, Tom Smith and Dick J. Reavis. For holding the meeting, SDS was removed from the list of campus-recognized organizations.

At Monday's demonstration, a counter-picket threw a sign at an anti-war demonstrator badly cutting her eye. When the cops failed to quickly apprehend the counter-picket, one of the anti-war participants, George Vizard, told the police, "One of these days, we'll have guns, and then we won't need you." Policemen tried to grab Vizard, but his fellow demonstrators held them off. So the next day, state policemen arrested Vizard in the Student Union.

Vizard went limp, and as the cops were dragging him away, IWW Dave Ledbetter yelled "fascists" at them. He was then arrested and drug away, along with another who had simply asked a cop if he really was a brown-shirt.

The following day, Wednesday, the State Attorney General's office issued an injunction barring the three from campus because they had opposed "the actions of the United States of America in its foreign affairs, thus engaging in activities adverse to the interests of the University of Texas."

In response to all these actions, a group of some 3,000 students, calling itself the University Freedom Movement, came into existence. The group issued a statement of demands, which included amnesty for SDS, the six speaker, and the three arrested.

When the legislature passed a bill that would arm the campus cops, and give them full police powers, the UFM called for the Board of Regents to take no action under the law. The militants within UFM also circulated a petition calling for the resignation of Board of Regents Chairman Frank Erwin from either his post as Board Chairman, or from that of

national Democratic Committeeman from Texas. The UFM held unauthorized rallies all week long.

Another UT group, the Veterans Association, also sponsored a demonstration, to show that the University administration was arbitrarily penalizing SDS for having done so. To date, no action has been taken against the Veterans Association, or any of those who spoke at the other unauthorized functions.

But final exams are near-at-hand. Due to the pressures of grades, the movement fell off after its first week. Little was gained. A group wanting to form a Student Power Union has emerged to recruit from those who saw the totalitarian nature of the University due to their UFM participation, but little else has come of the uproar.

Three of the six who were subjected to disciplinary action ran for campus-wide Student Assembly offices, and although two of them boasted red cards, they pulled 25% of the total vote. This, too, may be considered a gain, since none of the radical candidates had time for any campaigning, due to their involvement in the UFM uprising.

A good proportion of the student body was set to thinking by the events following the first rally, and many are now preparing for more activity in the upcoming year.

Lyndon Johnson is building a library here, and he plans to teach at the University when he is retired. If the rise of UFM is any indication of student sentiment, Lyndon's career as a prof promises to be a rocky one.

—Dick Reavis

Blanco Beaten In Prison

Hugo Blanco was severely beaten in prison early in April. He is serving a 25-year sentence as the result of having organized the peasants of the Valley of La Convencion in Peru to put an end to feudal labor relations.

UPI carried an item on April 7 sayin' Blanco was gravely ill with a lung ailment. The publication World Outlook later learned that Blanco had been called by the director of the prison to come to his office, and on the way stepped on some ground not marked off in anyway but held by the authorities to be military territory. The armed guards thereupon beat him and another prisoner who went to his assistance.

The background of this case reported in our May issue.

THOREAU STAMP

July 12 will be the 277th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne and the 150th anniversary of the birth of Thoreau. The post office will observe it with a five cent stamp showing Thoreau in the appropriate black and red colors of anarchism. Those who admire Thoreau's observations on birds more than his observations on politicians object that his portrait makes him look like a beatnik. He was. The occasion should be observed by reading his Essay on the Duty of Civil Disobedience and finding some practical application thereof.

The federal "poverty level" is anything below \$3,000 a year. Farm hands, with luck, average \$2,300 a year. A red card can help them do better.

Wobbly Involved In Texas Oath Case

A student member of the IWW has joined with two University of Texas professors and a Junior College music instructor in a lawsuit challenging the loyalty oath required of state employees in Texas.

Thomas J. Mantle, student and part-time employee in the university law school library, lined up with the professors because of the claim that his membership in the Industrial Workers of the World disqualified him for employment by the state, according to an article in the Daily Texan, a student newspaper.

The suit was originally filed by Everett M. Gilmore Jr., a music instructor at Dallas County Junior College after he was fired last fall for refusing to sign the oath. Now — along with Mantle the Wobbly — Dr. Albert Palter, professor of philosophy, and Stuart Neal Pullen, teaching assistant in government, both of Texas U, have joined in the fight against the loyalty oath requirement.

Palter and Pullen, who executed the oath when they took their present jobs, now are seeking relief from a restraint that was unjustly and illegally imposed.

The Dallas chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union which is backing the case contends that Palter and Pullen "are being required to forfeit their right of free belief and association as a condition of continued employment and that employment cannot be withheld from Gilmore and Mantle solely on the ground that they refuse to sign an oath."

Fallacies and Absurdities of SDSist Anarcho-Liberalism

The following is a leaflet distributed by a student group at Roosevelt U., Chicago.

1. The notion that the Vietnamese war was unnecessary and avoidable (given the existence of Capitalism). — This is false. Under Capitalism, warfare is necessitated (in the main) by a need to destroy in the form of military equipment surplus produce which the underpaid workers cannot buy and the ruling class cannot consume.

2. The notion that "peace demonstrations" can influence the U.S. federal government to cease from military aggression in Vietnam. — This is a deceitful falsehood, intended to sustain the illusory hope for the impossible, namely hope for permanent peace under the war-breeding system of Capitalism. It is a treacherous falsehood intended to mislead the workers away from their only possible salvation, salvation through integral-industrial anti-capitalist unionism.

3. The notion that "decentralization" of industry is desirable. —

In actuality, "centralization" is to be desired, for two very good reasons: increase in productivity per working hour is achieved; and the future industrial-union government of the world will need to be centralized, as was decided in 1905 in the organizing of the IWW.

4. The notion that the stage of "resistance" must precede that of "revolution," and that both require forfeiture of the "comforts" enjoyed under our present "American way of life." — We, as wage-slaves (whether "blue-collar" or "white-collar" being immaterial) are enjoying no "comforts" under this system of Capitalist serfdom: in the coming proletarian revolution we will have nothing to lose but our chains. Authentic revolutionary organizing consists (primarily) in industrial-union organizing for the eventual seizing-control of the means of production and distribution by the class of useful producers.

5. The notion that Maoism is relevant to the revolutionary tactics for the American proletariat.

— Actually, Maoism is utterly irrelevant to American conditions, for several reasons: the United States has an industrial basis for affluence and abundance beyond anything currently realizable in China: Maoist literature consists mainly in prolix abstractions and ambiguities in Classical Chinese literary style; and Maoism is an anti-Marxist system fraudulently appropriating and mis-using Marxist terminology.

6. The notion that political methods of revolutionary agitation are of no avail. — This is again false, but it at least works to a good end by preventing SDSers from introducing into the political field their superficial "radical" false "solutions" to modern socio-economic problems.

The foregoing declaration was issued by the "Committee for Liberation from Wage-Slavery." (Views expressed are those of the "Comm. for Liber. from Wage-Slavery," and are not necessarily an expression of Roosevelt University Policy.) — or of I.W.W.

SHORT JABS FROM CANADA

By Krog Khodilian (x323323)

We note some reports in the **Industrial Worker** from correspondents whose identities are unknown to the Vancouver (Canada) Group. We appreciate the independent work of these friends of the I.W.W. and understand that they may wish anonymity for all kinds of valid reasons. But we suggest that progress will be better served by the co-operative action of all those who follow the Wobbly ideal. Let's get together.

* * *

For better or for worse a new generation must take command. A new analysis, a new deployment of forces, a new program and a new level of objectives commensurate with the world of today and tomorrow must be laid down.

The Vancouver I.W.W. Group wishes to dedicate and bequeath the I.W.W. apparatus in British Columbia to the nascent rational youth of our province. We therefore proffer a standing invitation for new-style I.W.W. clubs to be formed at U.B.C., Simon Fraser U. Notre Dame U., and University of Victoria.

The field is wide open for a much needed new intellectual and social force based on Wobbly ideals.

The Vancouver Group rejects wiewd positions such as defense of the unrestricted use of marijuana and L.S.D. But in general we tend to sympathize with the approach of the **New Left** in regard to Direct Social Action, Service to the Community, and de-emphasis on business-as-usual political action.

We would like to stress our criticism of current methods of "official" labour political action. Though we do agree that much progress has been achieved in general by what we call the formal democratic process, we are hardly impressed by the achievements of Labour Parties especially in Great Britain and Canada. The concrete results of thirty years of "socialist" government in Saskatchewan are dismal indeed. And no Conservative Government would have dared to be so ruthless as the British Labour Government has been in its curtailment of the rights of organized labour or in its support of Johnson's war in Vietnam.

We have no intention of encouraging anyone to put a lifetime into electing "socialist" governments like these, which prove themselves in practise a denial of all the aims and ideals of the I.W.W.

* * *

The Vancouver Sun of May 5 reports that the B.C. government Labour Relations Board has turned down a bid by the International Woodworkers of America to enter the pulp mill field at Gold River on Vancouver Island.

Board Chairman Bill Sands said that all three I.W.A. "applica-

tions were rejected for the same reason — failure to comply with the board's regulation No. 8," which requires proof of membership and payment of dues.

The report goes on to say that "The I.W.A., for some reason, had no application cards at all," and "there are indications that workers at the mill will be given a referendum vote to decide between the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada."

The Vancouver Wobbly Group has some pretty caustic thoughts about this mixed up business concocted by government meddling and inter-union rivalries.

We believe in the **One Big Union** approach, and we see jurisdictional squabbling and bureaucratic empire-building instead. Whoever wins in this struggle the ordinary worker is going to have the same old uninspired litigious approach which denies him democratic control. Will we never cease taking sides in arbitrary power struggles between opportunistic cliques?

In this pulp mill struggle the weight of workingclass tradition may lie with the International Unions, but they have forfeited any rights in the situation by denying true democracy to the workers on the job.

Nor do we have much sympathy with the I.W.A. in this matter in spite of the fact that, being the largest union in British Columbia it stands a good chance of developing into an industry-wide union incorporating the pulp mills also. The I.W.A. technique of raiding the territory of the pulp unions is not designed to promote unity. It simply adds another side to the tiresome power struggles among labour unions — which signify not a trend to solidarity but an increasing tendency to union degeneration. If there is a winner in such brainless disputes, it won't be labour.

According to a news report, the U.S. treasury department is warning American citizens visiting Expo 67 in Montreal that they will be violating the U.S. Trading With The Enemy Act if they make any purchases at the Cuban Pavilion, and it doesn't matter if the goods are consumed on the spot — it will still be against U.S. Law.

It is conceivable that the great shark of American Imperialism feels so insecure that it has to concern itself with such ridiculously petty minutiae?

* * *

The **B. C. Credit Unionist** now calls itself **Enterprise**. One small addition and the transformation will be complete to **Free Enterprise**. Surely this is not an unfair suggestion since many of us can no longer see much distinction between the operations and the interest rates of the Credit Unions and those of the capitalistic banks.

They Ravish the Land and Leave It

Editor:

Your article "Viewpoint Canada" in the April issue of the worker tends to leave one the impression that the pollution of these areas of Vancouver Island is the direct responsibility of Bureaucratic Unions. Little is said of the Companies coming into the community and exploiting the resources of the area willy-nilly with no consideration for the wellbeing of the community, only the maximum profit to be made in the minimum time.

The vast area of the United States is now faced with a serious water problem. The large industrialists have used up what at one time were thought to be unlimited resources, to a point where the pollution of lakes and streams is of great concern in your country. Canada and Australia are now becoming the new sources of mineral wealth. Outside capital with only profit in mind is moving in with modern mining methods that can deplete ore reserves in the minimum time and if not closely supervised leave nothing but havoc and Ghost Towns in their wake.

Australia, alerted to what was happening to its irreplaceable ore reserves, is taking steps to ensure this wealth of minerals will be exploited for the benefit of the country in general.

In Canada we tend to welcome these industrialists with open arms. Tax concessions and subsidized roads are freely offered in appreciation for the small change they leave in the form of a payroll.

True, Unions are doing practi-

As a matter of fact, we sometimes think the banks have the edge over the new style Credit Unions in the matter of basic humanity and co-operation.

* * *

Lately the Credit Unions have been talking about the possibility of the government altering their charters to allow them to get into the field of co-operative housing. What a travesty on workingclass leadership this is.

We go through twenty years of unparalleled boom and consolidation of private enterprise in the housing industry, agitating for organized action on the part of our labour bureaucrats in the trade unions and co-operatives, and we get no action, simply a pat on the head and paternal statements that the problem is being studied in the central offices of the co-operative unions . . .

We must not forget that grassroots control, discussion, and democratic action must be recovered in the co-operative sector of working class action as well as in the unions.

Degeneration of workingclass leadership and organization must now be almost complete. The time is now for rediscovery and reconstruction.

cally nothing to stop this wholesale exploitation of our natural wealth. This is unfortunate because the requirements of orderly mining, where precautions against pollution are insisted on as a condition of mining, would call for the community as employees of

Most workers are brought into the community as employee's of the company and only intend to remain in the district during their term of employment. What happens after they leave is of little concern to them, so issues of pollution would not likely be a popular subject of discussion at a meeting of the Local Union.

The term Bureaucratic Union should be used lightly. The constitution of industrial unions varies with each union and provisions are made in some union constitutions where members can assert their democratic rights. However in the vast industrial complex of modern times the only means of the individual member of a union to communicate with members of another local is through the union house organ. This publication is subject to an editorial policy set by paid union officials. Perhaps the "Industrial Worker" could be a means of overcoming this problem by serving as a consensus where workers could consolidate their ideas.

In the meantime Western Mines has had permission to dump their tailings into Campbell River's Water Reservoir, and the people of the Alberni Valley can sense through their nostrils that Mac-Millan and Blodel are still in production.

H. Fenton

Utterly Opposed To V. N. War

Industrial Worker:

I enclose a few items that I picked up at the recent Voice of Women Convention.

The delegates were nearly all fairly radical and unalterably and utterly opposed to the V.N. War. Some were with me 100 per cent when I made my small contribution to the denunciation of war: "That we must work to abolish war by abolishing the economic cause of war which, basically, is the profit motive; and that working for peace within the framework of the capitalist system will not do away with the cause."

Many of the women are sincere and dedicated. They are hard-working and do a wonderful job of getting people thinking, but are actually in revolt against capitalism.

(Mrs.) Eve Smith,
S. Pender Isle, B.C.

Migrants in Washington, while they have jobs, are housed 2.6 persons to a room. State average is 0.6 persons to a room. Migrants are unorganized.

Feliciani, Defender of Sacco and Vanzetti, Dies

BY JOHN NICHOLA BEFFEL
Special to Industrial Worker

NEW YORK CITY. — Poignant memories of a world-shaking New England tragedy were evoked in countless minds on April 22 by press dispatches telling of the death in Boston of Aldino Feliciani, 76, printer and publisher, and founder and treasurer of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

He gave greatly of his time and energy to the cause of the two defendants — both during the seven-year battle to save them from the electric chair to which they were sentenced six years after their conviction by a jury of robbery and murder, and through the years since their execution in 1927, to exonerate them of guilt.

In the early days he issued the Defense Bulletin, which carried news about the situation, and in three magazines which he published in different periods he dealt many times with the contradictory circumstantial evidence which led to the guilty verdict. Those magazines were *L'Agitazione*, in the Italian language, which had far-flung circulation in the Nineteen Twenties; *The Lantern*, first anti-Fascist periodical in this country; and *Controcorrente*, also in Italian opposing both Fascism and anti-Semitism. He had corrected the page proofs of the current issue of the latter the day before he died.

And from 1959 to 1965, he worked closely with the Committee for the Vindication of Sacco Vanzetti, the founder and secretary of which, Tom O'Connor, died early last year.

Feliciani, born in Italy, had to leave that country around 1912 because of radical activities, especially against militarism, and came to the United States in 1914, edited an Anarchist journal in Cleveland, and settled in Boston in 1918.

He is survived by his wife, the former Julia Marchetti, and two sons, Anteo and Arthur, who were associated with him in the Excelsior Press, which he acquired in 1925.

On May 5, 1920, Nicola Sacco, skilled shoemaker, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, fish peddler, both philosophical Anarchists, were arrested on suspicion that they were among four or five men who committed a payroll robbery and the murder of a shoe company paymaster and his guard in South Braintree, Massachusetts, on April 15. Vanzetti also was accused of participating as a shotgun man in an unsuccessful attempt to seize another shoe company payroll in Bridgewater on December 24, 1919.

On the day after the arrests Feliciani, who was Vanzetti's closest friend, formed the defense committee, which originally comprised a few Italians and one

Spaniard; later it expanded and took in more than 20 American-born liberals. At that time Feliciani was a linotype operator on the Boston Italian daily, *La Notizia*.

Both trials were held before Judge Webster Thayer, with Frederick Katzmann, Norfolk County prosecutor, officiating.

Vanzetti was tried in Plymouth in June, 1920, for the Bridgewater crime. There "identification" witnesses gave testimony that differed from what they had said at the preliminary hearing months earlier or had told to a Pinkerton investigator, particularly about the shotgun man's mustache. Other persons swore to questionable details about the hold-up.

Vanzetti's alibi was that he was delivering eels, a traditional Italian day-before-Christmas delicacy on December 24. Several customers and a 13-year-old boy who helped him with deliveries bore out his claim about the eels.

But the jury found him guilty of assault with intent to rob and assault with intent to murder, and he was sentenced to 12 to 15 years in prison.

In 1926 Vanzetti, in a pamphlet, accused his counsel of failure to call known eye-witnesses, and of persuading him, after much argument, not to testify, on the ground that he would be cross-examined about his political views and would be convicted because of them.

New lawyers were brought in by the defense committee for the trial of the two in Dedham for the payroll robbery murders. They included Fred H. Moore, former attorney for the Industrial Workers of the World, and Jeremiah and Thomas McAnarney of Quincy, those two brothers being described as "conservative and highly respectable," and supposedly in good standing with Judge Thayer.

In Dedham, Sacco and Vanzetti were tried in an open-top cage, with armed guards on either side, for the South Braintree killings. And during that proceeding, Thayer openly showed his prejudice and often made unfair rulings against the defense. Outside the court, he spoke to various persons in derogatory terms about the prisoners. In the presence of several newspapermen, including the present writer, he displayed hostility toward Fred Moore, counsel for Sacco, and declared: "You wait till I give my charge to the jury. I'll show 'em!" And after denying a motion for a new trial in 1924, Thayer said to Prof. James P. Richardson of Dartmouth College: "Did you see what I did with those anarchistic bastards? I guess that will hold them for a while."

In that trial, too, witnesses changed the stories they had told shortly after the arrests, about

not being able to make an identification, and now identified Sacco as one of the bandits.

For instance, Mary E. Splaine, shoe factory book-keeper, looking from a second-story window 70 feet away, saw the getaway car as it left murder scene, for no more than three seconds. Yet at the trial she positively identified Sacco as a man she saw in the rear seat leaning forward, estimated his weight and described him a muscular, active looking, with a clear-cut face, high forehead, dark eyebrows, greenish-white complexion, and long hair, brushed back; and said he wore a gray shirt. She even described his left hand, as large; actually it was not large.

Under cross-examination, she was compelled to admit that at the preliminary hearing 14 months earlier, she had testified: "I don't think my opportunity afforded me the right to say he is the man." Then, in the Dedham court, she asserted that "on reflection I am sure he is the same man."

And Prosecutor Katzmann connived with Captain William H. Proctor, head of the state police, and ballistic expert, in framing a question and answer which would indicate that one of the murder bullets came from Sacco's gun, when Proctor had no such evidence. In October, 1921, he revealed this in an affidavit used in one of the motions for a new trial, which Thayer denied.

Sacco had been away from work on the day of the South Braintree murders, and declared that he was in Boston then, visiting the Italian Consulate to obtain a passport for a trip to Italy, where his father was seriously ill. This was confirmed by witnesses with whom he had lunch, and by a former Consulate clerk, who recalled in a deposition, taken in Rome before a U.S. Vice-Consul, that Sacco had mistakenly presented a group photograph with his application, and had been instructed to get a small photo of himself instead.

But at the end both defendants were found guilty.

One ironic circumstance which obviously was a large factor in convicting Sacco and Vanzetti was not brought into the open until May, 1963, when Justice Michael A. Musmanno of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court appraised a book, *Tragedy in Dedham*, by Francis Russell, for the *Kansas Law Review*.

Wide publicity had been given prior to the trial to the fact that in 1917 the two accused men went to Mexico to avoid registering under the Conscription Act. And throughout the examination by Judge Thayer of more than 500 talesmen summoned for possible jury service, he repeatedly urged them to do their duty as citizens, and made scores of references to

"our boys who died upon the blood-stained fields of France," saying that they loyally found time to serve their country. Too, Katzmann stressed heavily the three months' stay of the two men in Mexico in cross-examining them.

Their flight, however, was impelled by an erroneous idea about the draft. "As Italian citizens," Justice Musmanno points out, they were not amenable to American military service, but they did not know this. Thayer and Katzmann knew it, but constantly portrayed the defendants to the jury as slackers." And it was a patriotic jury, the foreman of which saluted the flag each time he entered the court.

Clearly also the defense attorneys did not know that aliens in this country in 1917 were not liable to combat service.

In 1924 Fred Moore and the McAnarneys withdrew from the case and William G. Thompson and Herbert Ehrmann of Boston succeeded them. Various motions for a new trial were made, all being denied by Judge Thayer, and moves in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts were of no avail.

Just as Messrs. Thompson and Ehrmann were about to file an appeal in November, 1925, they learned that Sacco had received a note from another prisoner in the Dedham jail confessing that he had taken part in the South Braintree crime and that Sacco and Vanzetti were not in it. That was from Celestino Medeiros, who had been found guilty of first degree murder, but in whose case an appeal was pending. He had seen Sacco's wife, Rosine, in the jail and felt sorry for her and her children.

Following an interview with Medeiros, in which he averred that he was one of six professional criminals who committed the fatal hold-up, Attorney Ehrmann investigated and turned up substantial evidence pointing to the Morelli gang of Providence, Rhode Island, which specialized in stealing shipments from shoe manufacturers. (Later Ehrmann wrote a book about his findings, entitled *The Untried Case*.) But one defense handicap was the refusal of the prosecuting authorities to cooperate in the investigation.

Now a motion for re-trial based on the Medeiros confession was made, and was argued before Thayer, who denied it. So did the Supreme Judicial Court.

Not until April 9, 1927, did Thayer impose the sentence of death on Sacco and Vanzetti, setting the executions for the week beginning July 10.

Earlier, as time went on, more and more news of the case had been published in Europe, both the press associations' cable dispatches and the articles mailed to papers overseas by the defense publicists. And with the word that the defendants had finally been

(Continued on Page 7)

FELICANI

(Continued from page 6)

sentenced to the electric chair, a great hue and cry was heard from various cities abroad, where big mass-meetings of protest were staged.

Then Governor Alvan T. Fuller granted a respite of the electrocutions, and later another, and on June 1 appointed an advisory committee headed by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, to investigate the whole situation.

Fuller asked for documentary evidence of Vanzetti receiving eels from Boston for sale on the day of the Bridgewater crime. Then Felicani and Ehrmann began hunting for it on the South Boston fish piers, and after a long search discovered an express receipt book showing shipment of live eels to the defendant in Plymouth three or four days before Christmas. They hastened to the Governor's office with that precious paper, but Fuller ignored it in his decision dooming Sacco and Vanzetti, and the Lowell committee did not mention it in its report, also damning them.

EDITOR'S NOTE—John Nicholas Bessel reported the Dedham trial for the **New York Call** (Socialist daily) and other labor papers across the country, was publicist for the defense in 1920-21, and handled the news about the case on the copy-desk of the **New York World** in the weeks leading up to the executions in 1927. Likewise he wrote the first magazine article about the desperate plight of the two Anarchists, entitled **Eels and the Electric Chair**, which appeared in the **New Republic** on December 29, 1920.

SKIDROAD SHIFT

Chicago's famed West Madison Skid Road must give way to progress, but the sociologist hired by the real estate folks knows it cannot be eliminated. He proposes shifting the center of population for its 7000 residents from old 1001 W. Madison where one Bill Haywood used to hold office past the old Hobo College to the already crowded area around Ashland where SDS and FDR at 1608 anchor the new left.

The skidroad has changed from what was once a temporary stop for gandydancers between jobs to the permanent abode of those who work for Manpower, etc. to get paid at end of the day, and of many old folks living on scant State pensions.

CHICAGO PICNIC

Chicago IWW membership has a picnic coming up Sunday, June 11 at Caldwell Woods. It's the first of the season and all friends are cordially invited. Take Milwaukee bus to Devon. For more details, call LIncoln 9-5045.

We're Marvelous! Says Labor Leader

I'll agree with Gus Tyler that a new era for labor is just beginning but I would hardly look for evidence to prove it in the places he does. "Happy" Gus, as one admirer calls him, is Assistant President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and he has written a book called **The Labor Revolution**. Here is a sketch of labor's present situation in his own words, as selected by the above mentioned admirer:

"Statistically, union membership is on the rise . . . automation is not abolishing the labor force. . . . Politically, the labor movement today shows greater strength and expertise than ever and remains the mass base of the liberal-labor coalition of America . . . The American labor movement has shown not only its capacity to survive adversity — The Taft-Hartley Act, the Landrum-Griffin Act, state 'right-to-work' laws — but the further capacity for renewal and growth."

Political "expertise"? Where is it? If the Tylers have got it, it's being used to further the program of the biggest and most aggressive section of the employing class. But the most important question for the rank-and-file of the dues paying union membership is, How can they get their leaders to quit trying to get into bed (so to speak) with employers and politicians?

M. McQuirk

Two Rival Unions Sign Peace Pact

The United Steel Workers union which recently absorbed one competitor, the International Mine-Mill and Smelter Workers, has taken another step toward establishing peace on its borders by signing a non-aggression pact with the Aluminum Workers International Union.

The agreement, called a mutual assistance pact, is aimed at ending raiding forays and eliminating other evidence of unfruitful rivalry in the business of representing workers in their relations with employers.

Citing "wasteful disputes and contests" on past occasions because of overlapping jurisdictions within the aluminum industry, the unions pledged themselves to "protect the established bargaining relationships" of each union, and to "implement and increase" their co-operation. They also promised mutual assistance in the event of "raids or interference" and to exchange information and advice.

The new treaty affirms a previous agreement that the Steel union will seek to organize Harvey Aluminum at Lewisport, Ky. while Aluminum organizers will have the field to themselves at the Johnsonville, Tenn., plant of

50 YEARS AGO

TOILERS OF THE WORLD

In March of 1917 E. B. Mercadier, a San Jose, Calif. businessman and reformer, set up the Toilers of the World to organize local cannery and agricultural workers. It was an AFL federal labor union sponsored by the local clergy but was repressed as relentlessly as if it had consisted of those wicked Wobblies, and with almost no mention outside of San Jose. The little known story was typed out by some researcher for the Federal Writers' Project in the thirties and a photocopy of the 21 page account is item WO 22772 at Wayne State Labor History Archives, Detroit, which likes to hear of the various documents old rebels have stored away.

Mercadier felt these workers were much mistreated. He was 52 at the time but recalled that when he was a lad selling newspapers for a living in St. Louis, he staged a successful protest against a rise in the price to the newsboys by enlisting the clergy in their behalf. At its first meeting, May 6, 1917 over a thousand heard addresses in Japanese, Italian and English. It set a scale of \$2.50 for 8 hours for both field work and work in the canneries.

In July it found that canneries were paying less than the schedule set by the State and "boys of 16 and 17 were doing men's work for boy's pay and boxes which ought to have held only 40 pounds were heaped up to 45 or 50 pounds and paid for at the 50 pound rate." On July 23 it struck the canneries and in the orchards it stopped any shipment to the canneries but permitted harvesting and shipment elsewhere.

Scabbing was patriotically arranged by the leading citizens who called upon the San Jose Women's Clubs to volunteer. Pick handle brigades were formed which had the blessing of the upper class dames even when they handled striking women mighty rough. The strike was on only four days when the AFL called a meeting at which each speaker in turn insisted they must submit to arbitration. The strikers were vociferously opposed to this but had no alternative. The strike was broken and the larger canners refused to be bound by arbitration or deal with the union. A year later the Toilers of the World was still on deck to strike a box factory of the Chase Lumber Company.

Rebels in Social Service Work

I'm a new Wobbly working in New York City Welfare. I'm a delegate in my union, the Social Service Employees Union. The SSEU is an independent union begun less than five years ago by the rank and file in order to rid themselves of a do-nothing AFL Union. Recently we have begun a national federation linking welfare workers in the major cities in one union.

Our union is still run by the rank and file and it has curbs to prevent growth of a permanent bureaucracy. Yet our leadership has concentrated its efforts in "making things better" and "more professional," rather than building union solidarity and enforcing our contract.

The government still believes it has special privileges where public workers are concerned and has passed a new anti-strike law which could strip our treasury in retaliation for a strike. But our leadership has firmed up declaring, "We can always go back to a mimic and a typewriter in someone's apartment. We can hold out as long as we have the members."

There are a handful of Wobs in the SSEU. Recently the New York Regional office gave one-third of its treasury to Westchester workers who are out on strike since March. The Sacramento County Welfare Union (Calif.) has been out since February.

the Consolidated Aluminum Corp.

A Joint Committee on Co-operation is to be set up.

The job itself entails a tremendous amount of work. It gives little opportunity for us to influence welfare families or to really change their situation. Welfare workers have no power to determine policy, they are bound by senseless procedures which pit them against the welfare clients. Result: a high rate of turnover in workers.

The welfare system is itself a tremendous failure and a fraud. A recent survey by HEW (Health, Education & Welfare) found only 50,000 employable males among the millions of welfare clients. Most of the clients have little chance of ever getting out of the gutter; cut off from the mainstream, they live in ghettos are given inadequate education and medical attention, and they are kept in a position of "dependency and powerlessness." (See Notes on the Welfare State, by Bob Ross, SDS, Chicago.)

So far, all that has been done is to modify procedures — like adding a lean-to to a shanty. Reform government and "progressive" unionism think they know best. Neither realize that partial changes only create new problems for both welfare workers and welfare clients. What is needed is the spirit of independence which will prompt both workers and clients to say: "I'm my own man. Damn it! Let me have a say and together we can work this thing out!"

—Derrevere